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Thread Brake

The invention relates to a filament brake having a rotatably journalled drum and means for adjusting the torque of the drum.

5 In spiraling arrangements for applying a spirally-shaped filament layer, for example onto a plastic or rubber hose as a reinforcement layer or for textile machines, it is necessary to ensure a uniform filament tension in a plurality of filaments which are each pulled off of a filament spool.

10 A filament brake for textile machines is known from DE 299 07 679 U1 wherein an individual filament is at least partially wrapped around a bearing-mounted brake roller which is rotatably journalled. To adjust a defined filament tension, the brake torque of the filament brake can be adjusted with an 15 adjusting screw. An inherent filament brake is required per filament for a plurality of filaments. A uniform adjustment of the filament tensions for the filaments cannot be ensured because each filament brake must be adjusted individually.

A bobbin creel is described in United States 20 Patent 2,093,206 wherein the filaments, which are pulled off a filament spool, are guided directly to a first deflecting ring and from there to a second deflecting ring. The two deflecting rings are displaceable with respect to each other in such a manner that the filament tension can be adjusted. Since the 25 filaments of the filament spools are, however, not pulled off tangentially, the wrap-around angle changes continuously during the operation of the bobbin creel so that no uniform filament tension can be ensured.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a 30 filament brake wherein a plurality of filaments can be adjusted

to constant filament tensions simultaneously with respect to each other by means of an actuating variable.

The object is solved in that a plurality of take-up slots are provided for the filaments. These slots are spaced from each other in the direction of the drum axis.

According to the invention, the tension of several filaments from a common drum can be reduced or increased at the drum takeout relative to the drum intake. The filaments are preferably wrapped around the drum a number of times per take-up slot.

The torque of the drum or several drums is preferably synchronously adjusted by a common drive element, for example, a belt drive, chain drive or a gear train.

Alternatively, a means for adjusting the torque can be provided for each filament brake, for example, a clutch/brake combination with an electric motor.

The take-up slots have an arcuate shape when viewed in cross section. The diameter of the drum at the filament intake is greater than at the filament run out. A filament wound several times in the take-up slot is, in this way, pushed from the filament intake to the filament run out so that overwinding does not occur and a defined spring tension in the run out is built up.

The drum can be configured as a drum journaled at one end or as a shaft journaled at both ends.

In an alternate embodiment, an ancillary shaft can be mounted bordering the drum and inclined to the drum axis. The filaments each wrap around the combination of drum and ancillary shaft so that a filament is guided back from the drum via the ancillary shaft to the drum. The filament is displaced on the

drum in the axial direction and an overwinding is precluded because the ancillary shaft is mounted inclined to the drum axis. In this way, the filaments are compelled to run out synchronously from the drum.

5 The invention will now be described in greater detail below with respect to the attached drawings.

FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of a filament brake of the invention;

10 FIG. 2 shows a perspective side view of a filament brake with a drum shaft journalled at both ends;

FIG. 3 is a side view of a drum having take-up slots which are profiled to have an arcuate form;

15 FIG. 4 shows a perspective view of a filament brake having an additional shaft.

FIG. 1 shows a filament brake 1 in a perspective view. The filament brake essentially comprises a cylindrically-shaped drum 2 and a drive wheel 3 with means 3 for adjusting the torque. The means for adjusting the torque can, for example, be a clutch/brake unit with an electric motor. The following can be 20 used as transfer elements: belts, chains or gear assemblies.

According to the invention, a plurality of take-up slots 4 are provided which extend about the outer periphery of the drum 2 and each is separated from the other in the direction of the drum axis x. The take-up slots 4 run about the outer periphery of the drum 2. One filament 5 is taken up per take-up slot 4. The filament 5 is wrapped around the drum 2 several times and is placed in the take-up slot 4. In this way, a filament 5 can be driven or braked by the filament brake 1. The filament tensions of all filaments 5 of a filament brake 1 are adjusted uniformly.

30 In the embodiment shown, the drum 2 is journalled at one end

so that the filaments 5 can be easily placed in the take-up slots 4.

FIG. 2 shows an embodiment of a filament brake 1. The drum 2 is configured as a drum shaft 6 journaled at both ends. A drive wheel 3 is disposed at one end of the drum shaft 6 and this drive wheel 3 coacts with means 3 for adjusting the torque. The receiving slots 4 are provided on the periphery of the drum shaft 6 again at a spacing from each other. The take-up slots 4 extend about the outer periphery of the drum shaft 6.

FIG. 3 shows the drum 2 in a side view. The take-up slots 4 have an arcuately-shaped profile. The filament intake 7 of the filament 5 is in the region of the larger diameter of the take-up slot 4 and the filament run out 8 is provided at the lower diameter so that the filament 5 migrates axially with the rotation of the drum 2 in the direction of the smaller diameter of the take-up slot 4. In this way, overwindings are avoided and a uniform filament tension develops.

FIG. 4 is another embodiment of the filament brake. An ancillary shaft 9 is provided adjacent to the drum 2 and inclined to the drum axis X. The filaments 5 each wrap around the combination of the drum 2 and the ancillary shaft 9 and are placed over both the drum 2 and the ancillary shaft 9 as shown. Because of the ancillary shaft 9, which is arranged inclined to the drum 2, the filaments 5 are placed axially on the drum 2 so that, in turn, the filaments migrate axially from the filament intake 7 to the filament run out 8. Overwindings are avoided and a unitary filament tension is formed.